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Price One Shilling.

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

1, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

P.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 4360 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

Arrivals of Wild Animals in Great Britain.

Commencing January, 1920.

COMPILED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

It is rather early to give any list of Arrivals for 1920. Particulars of interesting arrivals will be generally found in "The Trade" article, also in the Price List which accompanies this issue.

DROMEDARIES.

Representative in North Africa collecting same.

See letter from J. H. Vice.

SEALS.

For sale now. 4 on hand.

HIPPOPOTAMUS.

This animal was sold to the Zoological Society, Regents Park, London.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK.

Rose Cockatoos, Penants, Rosellas, Kagus, Parrot Finches, Plumhead, Cherry and Double-banded Finches, great quantity of Australian Finches arriving. Do not pay any fancy prices for Australian small birds.

PLEASE WRITE FOR ENTERTAINING PRICE LISTS.

TELEPHONE: AVENUE 4360.

ALL TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED:
"HAMLYN, LONDON DOCKS, LONDON."

CABLES: "HAMPARK, LONDON."

All Postal Orders to be made payable at
LEMAN STREET, EAST.

Cheques crossed
"London County and Westminster Bank"

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

Dealer in Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Fish.

221, ST. GEORGES STREET, LONDON, E. 1.

(Opposite London Docks).

July 30th, 1920.

Dear Sir (or Madam),

AUSTRALIAN STOCKS.

are coming along. Do not under any consideration buy any of the stocks lately arrived in Europe, I refer to Mealey Rosellas, Gouldions, King Parrot, Redrumps and such like for which such extraordinary prices have been asked. Australian birds are arriving, and only last Monday 19th July, a Steamer arrived in Victoria Docks with 200 Rose Cockatoos, 5 King Parrots, sold for £1 each, 5 Penants also sold for £1 each, to a Dock Runner who doubtless resold these to Westend Firms.

Australian birds will be very cheap soon.

INDIAN STOCKS.

will also be cheaper shortly. An Amateur Dealer has lately arrived with various animals and birds for sale. Once again, do not be deluded in paying fancy prices for either animals or birds.

I am receiving shortly Tigers—Bengal. Adult, from £150 each, None of these are weak in hind legs.

Indian Bears from £15 each. Wild Asses from £50 each. Bulbuls, Barbets, Shrikes, Pies, Jays etc., all from 20/- upwards. The only Importer of Indian Stock the last five years. Indian Birds will be very cheap soon. Wait for my arrivals.

NORTH AFRICAN CONSIGNMENT.

My Collector Mr. J. H. B. Vice returns on the S.S. "Petworth," about the 8th of August 1920—

7 Dromedaries, males £65—females £70 each.

3 Jackals, North African (*Canis anthus*) each £10

14 Snakes, 11 Lizards, 20 Chameleons, 70 Goldfinches, with 200 other birds. Particulars on application.

ON VIEW HERE

One Male Rhodesia Lion (*Felis leo*) £200.

First arrival of a Rhodesian Lion here for years, a very fine large animal for two years old. Straight legs, perfect teeth, and guaranteed sound. It may be a high price, but blame the Steamship Company.

Pair Brindled Gnus (*Connochaetus taurina*) for £250

The first pair of Blue Wildebeestes to arrive here for years. They are in magnificent condition—guaranteed in sound condition. They will not be sold one penny less, if they remain here 50 years

“PETER.” CHIMPANZEE—like a child, £80

He is considered one of the family.

Gibbons to arrive shortly direct from Siam, only £10 each, don't pay more.

One Fine Putty Nose Monkey, only £10

1 Dog-faced Baboon, red variety, £10

Vervet Monkey, very fine specimen (*Cercopithecus lalandii*) £6

1 Macaque Monkey very large animal (*Macacus cynomolgus*) £6

Rhesus Monkey, female, very tame (*Macacus rhesus*) £6

15 Rhesus Monkeys, ordinary size, each, £4

1 Squirrel Monkey, splendid specimen, (*Chrysothrix sciurea*) £6

1 Brown Capuchin (*Cebus fatuellus*) £5

2 Green Monkeys (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) each, £3

The following Chacma Baboons, (*Cynocephalus porcarius*)—

2 Males, very fine animals, each £25

1 Large male, very tame „ £20

1 Large female „ „ „ £20

1 Small „ „ „ „ £12

1 Small male „ „ „ „ £12

All sound healthy Monkeys.

20 Rock Rabbits (*Hyrax Capensis*) each £8

10 for £60, 20 for £100.

Pair Blessbok Antelopes (*Damaliscus albifrons*) pair £70

Half grown and straight horns, guaranteed in perfect condition.

A magnificent pair of young animals.

Male Blackbuck Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) very fine, £30

Male Axis Deer (*Cervus axis*) very fine £30

5 Algerian Pigmy Donkeys, well marked only 3 ft high, each £20

The freight alone on each Donkey was £10.

1 African Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) for £15

This animal has rubbed skin off its nose.

1st August, 1920.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Importation of Tanagers.

3 Golden shouldered Tanagers, each	20/-
18 Superb " "	40/-
4 Archbishop " "	20/-
1 Olive " "	20/-
40 Necklace " "	30/-
2 Blues " "	20/-
1 Blue Sugar Bird " "	30/-
4 Green Sugar Birds " "	20/-
2 Hens Spotted-billed Toucanets, very fine, each	£4
2 Cardinals, Red crested, each,	12/6
Very Fine Cock Violet-eared Waxbill for	40/-
" " Hen " "	40/-
" " Cock Melba Finch " "	40/-
" " Hen " "	40/-
" " Pair Blackcheeked Waxbills "	25/-
" " " St. Helena Waxbills "	20/-
2 Fine Golden-breasted Waxbills, each	12/6
10 Fine Scaly-crowned Finches, "	12/6
1 White-throated Singing Finch for	12/6
4 Queen Whydahs, not full color, each	30/-
4 Pintail Whydahs " "	10/-
10 Very Fine Large White Cockatoos "	40/-
2 Roller Canaries, cocks "	40/-
3 " " hens "	10/6

Direct from Uganda—East Africa.

Two Hardys Duikerboks, very tame, each £20

These have black markings on the face, with tuft on forehead.

Both on leads. Marvellously tame.

GREAT NOVELTY.

1 Female Llama with young calf, £50

1 Female Llama, 2 years old (*Lama peruana*) £30

1 Small Male Chimpanzee "Jackee." Price on application.

Three Javanese Ground Squirrels, rare, for £3

Quantity of Algerian Small Birds arrive on August 8th.

Particulars on application.

South African Nectarine Sunbirds, Dufresnes Waxbills,
Francolins, arriving 14th August.

JOHN D. HAMLYN, 221, St. George's Street, London, E.

The following

Deposited at the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, London—

1 Chapmans Zebra, Stallion, 18 months, £200

Imported direct from the Transvaal.

1 Chapmans Zebra, stallion, 2 years, £200

Purchased on the Continent.

Both these animals are quiet to lead, make good show and can be seen any time at Regents Park, price includes boxes.

20 South African Claw-footed Frogs (*Xenopus laevis*) each, 20/-

Very fine specimens. 10 for £7 10s. 20 for £10

20 Giant Zonures (*Zonurus derbianus*) each 20/-

5 for 80/- 10 for £6

1 Spotted Eagle Owl, (*Bubo maculosus*) £10

50 Indigo Blue birds and Nonpareils, turned loose in Aviary,
Prices on application.

6 Texas Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus duissus*) each £4

Very large fine specimens, poisonous.

3 South African Square marked Toads, (*Bufo regularis*) very rare, each £2.

3 Large Radiated Tortoises (*Testudo radiata*) each £3

1 Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*) each £3

3 Wrinkled Terrapins (*Chrysemys scriptanigosa*) each £2

ON VIEW HERE.

1 Emu, very fine adult female, £25

1 Rhea, very fine adult male, (*Rhea americana*) £20

2 Very fine African Grey Talking Parrot each £20

1 " " " " Parrot, £10

4 Amazon Parrots, blue fronts, each, 80/-

2 " " white fronts, " 60/-

2 Cuban Amazons, each £4

5 Military Macaws (*Ara Militar*) all green, each £8

1 Albino Redbacked Shrike £10

This bird has a short tail.

100 Golden Carp, living in open, 40/-, carriage and tin included.

1 Hen Scarlet Tanager, £2

4 South African Rare Thrushes, variety unknown each £8

2 Green Sugar Birds each £1

4 South African Glossy Starling. each £5

2 Indian Grey winged Ousels, each £2

10 American Mocking Birds, very fine, each £3

- 4 Zucatan Jays, (*Cyanocitta Zucatanica*) each £4
 2 Pairs Australian Bronze winged Pigeons, pair £8

These are large fine birds.

- 1 pair New Guinea Quail, very rare £8
 1 All Green Brazilian Parrakeet, for 30/-
 6 Namaqueland Doves, each 17/6
 50 Grey Java Sparrows, pair 10/6
 1 Pair Red-eared Mantchurian Pheasants for £16
 1 Adult Black Swan for £10
 10 Grey Touracous (*Schizorties concolor*) each £8 Five for £30
 14 Very fine Violet eared Waxbills, each 40/6
 5 „ „ Melba Finches, each 40/6
 9 Paradise Whydahs „ 10/6
 4 Queen Whydah 25/6
 1 White cheeked Lark 10/6
 3 Ruddy Fire Finches, hens, each 10/6
 10 Redbilled Weavers „ 5/-
 5 Large Weavers, rare „ 20/-
 Chestnuts, one for 20/6, two for 35/6
 10 Maderia Wild Canaries, each 20/-, the genuine original
 wild canary.
 95 Blue breasted Waxbills, each 15/-, 4 for 40/-
 70 Black cheeked Waxbills, „ 17/6, 4 for 48/-
 14 Scaly crowned Finches, „ 15/-, 2 for 28/-
 9 St. Helena Waxbills, „ 8/-
 2 Queen Singing Finches „ 10/6
 4 Dufresnes, one 17/6, two for 30/-, carriage paid.
 6 Rose Cockatoos, each, 30/- 6 White Cockatoos, each 40/-
 All fine birds for £16

BUDGERIGARS

- Hens 10/6 Cocks 8/6 A pair for 18/- carriage paid.
 2 Pairs Australian Cat Birds, very rare—Price on application.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

Edited by JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Published Monthly. Annual Subscription 10/- post free.

Interesting gossip and news from all quarters.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Notice.

The subscription for Vol. VI., 1920—21, is 10/- post free. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

I beg to give notice that all subscriptions are now due for Vol. 6. Will my Subscribers forward their 10/- subscription without any delay?

An Apology.

I must apologise to my numerous readers for the late appearance of this Magazine. Also for many letters which were not answered with my usual promptness. This has been caused by a temporary breakdown in my health.

The worries caused by my respective collectors in various parts of the world have been great. They seem to take a special delight in forwarding me their passing troubles and sorrows in whatever part of the world they might be.

Their troubles are not my making. I cannot be responsible for delays and strikes in shipping, for delays in forwarding remittances, and whilst

on this matter, I may say that it is nothing unusual to have a request for a thousand pounds within a week, for they all seem to regard me as a millionaire.

I feel sure I have the sympathy of my readers. The Magazine shall in future appear to time and all letters will be answered shortly.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The Trade.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Following the example of a new Magazine, I am compelled to merge Numbers 1 and 2 of Volume 6 in this number.

I trust my subscribers will not be offended; it has been caused by over pressure of work.

The subscription remains the same: 10/- per annum, notwithstanding the increased cost of postage and printing.

ARRIVALS

are increasing. There has been an Indian consignment at Dundee consisting of a Tiger, Monkeys, and other small stuff. Mr. Harper is expected shortly with another consignment.

The Zoological Society have received a valuable cargo of animals and birds from New York.

The Edinburgh Society have also received a consignment.

Odds and ends are continually arriving.

Australian stocks have arrived in France, but I was not so foolish to purchase any at the exorbitant price asked. Australian birds will be very reasonable soon. Josephs, Foglia, Etable, all well-known travellers, are on their way. My advice to all Amateurs is to make few purchases at present.

I received some 125 Cockatoos, 75 Finches, a Kangaroo, 2 Snakes and 2 Squirrels on the "Sueric." I have also another consignment due end of month.

INDIAN

Stocks are scarce. I cannot continue purchasing at the present price of the rupee.

AFRICAN

Stocks are arriving regularly. I am offered a Rhinoceros, Giraffe, Impala, Hartebeest, with many other variety of animals. Of course, inflated prices are asked, therefore the animals will have to remain in Africa until the owners are reasonable.

I have, however, purchased a pair of forest-bred Lions, a pair of Blue Gnus, with some Baboons, and two Zebras. The prices are high; this is caused by the exorbitant freight charged by the Union Castle Mail Shipping Company.

Their charges are without any fairness or reason, and are generally double the cost of the stock in Africa. If you feel hurt at sale prices charged, send in a strong remonstrance to the Shipping Company in Fenchurch Street.

HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The young Hippo. imported by me was sold to the Zoological Society. It is a famous bright little creature and is going on well.

DROMEDARIES.

In another column will be found particulars of the Dromedary Expedition—amusing, instructive and entertaining.

BRAZILIAN

Stocks should now be on the way. There will be many small animals and a fine collection of birds.

GENERAL TRADE

was never better. Sales are plentiful. The demand is great both in animals, Birds and Reptiles.

Enclosed is a list of present stock which I think is a credit to any dealer considering present day difficulties.



Flame attack on Flying Foxes.

During the past few months, experiments have been conducted by the Queensland Department of Agriculture to test the practicability of destroying the flying fox by means of the flame-

projecting apparatus used by the German Army during the war. At first the results were rather discouraging, and the method appeared likely to be more dangerous to the operators than to their intended victims. However, under the direction of Mr. Brunnich, the chemist attached to the Department of Agriculture, the experiments have been continued, and latest accounts appear to be much more hopeful. Indeed, it is claimed that the efficacy of the instrument has now been proved as the result of work accomplished at Eudlo, though the execution wrought was not nearly so great as would have been the case but for a slight misunderstanding. Six flame-throwers were used and the effective range was increased to 60 or 70 feet by a variation in the proportion of petrol to mobile oil in the mixture used. The plan of attack adopted was the silent surrounding of the "camp" by the party of six operators, and the simultaneous discharge of the weapons at a given signal—the blowing of a whistle. However, the whistle of a passing locomotive was mistaken by one of the operators for the signal, and a premature discharge took place, alarming the foxes and causing them to retreat out of range before the other flame-projectors were started. As it was, between 200 and 300 of the animals were killed by the first discharge, and it was held that the practicability of destruction by this means had been demonstrated. Mr. Brunnich considers that operations could be facilitated by the use of smaller machines, having a range of 200 to 250 feet, that would be more portable and cheaper to operate. He further suggested that ex-soldiers, properly instructed, and wearing fire-proof overalls, might with advantage be employed wherever accessible "camps" exist.



Collecting Camels in Mogador.

By J. H. B. VICE.

I confirm cable, having bought 5 males, 2 females Dromedaries here.

I am expecting three others shortly. The animals are very expensive. It took me five days to purchase the seven. I enclose you photograph of six which will give you some idea as to size and condition.

It is very difficult to buy the females as the Moors won't sell them as they only look for the production that they are going to bring. You have to attend the weekly markets to purchase them. The Wednesday market was the third that I have been to and only got one camel; there were many others but wild and no good for our use.

I have to go round the country looking for them at the different farms. Yesterday I rode forty kilos to see some that I heard were for sale, but they were all large and very dirty and all males into the bargain.

I am hoping to get four more during the coming week.

With regards birds I have got eight varieties. I am giving you a description of them as I only know the names of two varieties. These are the Goldfinch and Crested Lark; of the latter I have so far only got two as the catchers say that they are the most difficult bird to catch. There are quite 100 Goldfinches, and these seem larger birds than the English ones. I have also a bird

ber to March which I believe is the rainy season. I have tried my best to get them, have told everybody I have come into contact with in the country, and everybody in Mogador knows what I am after. I have hopes of sending you two barrels of Tortoises by the next steamer.

This is a peculiar country. Everything is at a prohibitive price. Collecting in Morocco is not a healthy occupation. I paid nine francs nightly for my bedroom in one of the best hotels. My first experience was dreadful. I awoke the first night feeling just as if I was in a Turkish bath, lighted the candle and discovered I was invaded by hordes of insects, everyone living and very active. I captured in a few moments 150 large-sized bugs, about 120 extraordinarily large lice,



something like our Greenfinch, only much larger; also birds green spotted and black. Then I have some like our Chawfinch, also Buntings. The next are large slate coloured, backs white, belly brown, heads with black ring round the neck. The next is a very small bird spotted yellow and slate with yellow head and breast. The last is a brown bird with a bright red bar running across its head and bright red bar across its breast. It is also my intention to bring some Vultures, Eagles and Sand Grouse.

I have 2 Snakes, 5 Lizards about a foot long, 20 Chameleons, and only a few Tortoises. Respecting Tortoises I find out this is wrong season for them as they bury themselves during the summer. The right season for them is in Decem-

ber but the fleas were there in armies and armies, and I fled. I sought refuge on the roof of the hotel where I cursed the insects, the camels, and everyone in general.

I shall continue to do my best for you whilst here, but I beg of you to think kindly of me when you turn into rest at St. George's Street.

Do you require a sample of the various insects out here? You might have a friend to whom you would wish to send them. My first night in Mogador has made a lasting impression on my mind.

Shall be home shortly.

Mr. Vice's letter is amusing and instructive. He has my sympathy. If any of my readers can identify the birds I shall be obliged. This being the first consignment of Mogador birds in this country they should command a ready sale.

The Dromedaries are £65 each.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



The Jardin des Plantes.

"The Times" correspondent in Paris sends a most interesting article on the Jardin des Plantes.

Few of the many English travellers who visit Paris in pursuit of pleasure or bent on business find their way to the Jardin des Plantes. Yet the old Zoological and Botanic Gardens, on the left bank of the Seine opposite the Pont d'Austerlitz, have a charm and a seclusion of their own which neither the Regent's Park nor murky Kew can exactly rival.

To naturalists of all countries who visit Paris the Jardin des Plantes is sacred ground, which will ever be haunted by the shades of Buffon and Cuvier. Old streets of 18th-century Paris surround the old Jardin du Hoi, which Louis XIII., about 1626, made over as a physic-garden for herbalists. The name Jardin du Roi was kept in use until the Revolution; and it was not until the end of the Monarchy that the Royal menageries from Versailles and elsewhere were transported to the Republican capital. Many an ornamental, exotic, and once rare tree or shrub has been dispersed to other countries from the Jardin des Plantes. Here still grows, though it can hardly be said to flourish, a venerable tree: the first acacia (*Robinia pseud-acacia*), planted in Paris, by Jean Robin himself so long ago as 1636 as the memorial tablet records. On the other side of the old garden is the first cedar of Lebanon planted in France and given to de Jussieu, the famous botanist, in 1734.

The naturalist who enters the gardens from the Place Valhubert and walks through the neat square plots of the botanic garden, looks at the formal alleys of limes and horse-chestnuts, and finds himself ultimately in front of the old, shuttered, decaying house in which Buffon lived, may be forgiven if he finds the surroundings moving: Buffon, whose "*Histoire Naturelle*," in 44 quarto volumes, with pleasant coloured plates, began to appear in 1749, and took over 50 years to complete. Those were times of leisure and encyclopædic scientific work. Buffon was

made Intendant, or director, of the gardens in 1739, and in this house he died, April 16, 1788, refusing obstinately to be operated on for the stone which proved fatal to him. There is a pleasing seated statue of the old zoologist not far off, in his wig and armchair, looking benevolent and courteous. The house occupied by Cuvier, the father of comparative anatomy, stands farther west, and is distinguished by a bust. Cuvier lived till 1832, and had he survived a little longer it was the intention of Louis Philippe to make him Minister of the Interior. Truly few naturalists have had greater escapes.

The collection of animals in the Jardin des Plantes is inferior to that in the other great European towns; including even Amsterdam and Copenhagen. But the gardens have suffered severely from the war; less severely, perhaps, than during the war of 1870, when 83 Prussian shells fell among the greenhouses and the plants; and the animals which survived were killed to feed the besieged inhabitants. The birds for the most part look healthier than the quadrupeds; and the gardens, with their shady alleys, form a retreat for many wild birds. Here the blackcap may be heard in song; and the red-start breeds in this leafy oasis. Both are descendants, perhaps, of those that sang and nested here in the days of Buffon and Cuvier.

The visitor who is not of Gallic birth may be pardoned for starting with surprise when he reads the inscription beneath the statue of Lamarck, which was erected by public subscription in 1908 and forms a counterpart to that of the Comte de Buffon. It is a worthy monument to a great philosopher, but it bears upon the pedestal the words: "*Au fondateur de la doctrine de l'évolution*." Foreign travellers may well rub their eyes and will remember some other evolutionists from the time of the Greeks down to Darwin's day. France, truly, has no need to be ashamed of the names inscribed round the frieze of the Musée de Zoologie: B. de S. Pierre, Tournefort, S. Vaillant, Duverney, d'Azir, Vauquelin, Dumeril, Latreille, de Blainville, C. L. Bernard, d'Orbigny. With such a famous fellowship the preposterous claim advanced on behalf of Lamarck might well be gracefully abandoned. He was a great man.

Yet what is greatness? The vanity of human ambition and the mutability of French Royal houses was forcibly brought me upon the afternoon of the same day that I was in the Jardin des Plantes. I was seated on a bench in the Place Vauban, gazing upwards at the Dome des Invalides which surmounts the tomb of Napoleon. A pair of kestrels had nested in the gilded spire. To what has the Imperial eagle sunk? Hovering above the Emperor's ashes was no Imperial bird,

but a humble, vulgar kestrel, one of the commonest and meanest of the Accipitres! There is a French proverb which says "Faute de grives on mange des merles," to which the politician may say with equal truth, "Faute d'aigle, une cresserelle." French Imperialism is dead. The vanity of human greatness was further impressed on my ornithologist's mind a few days later, when, standing musing on the Place d'Armes, before the Palace of Versailles, I observed with satisfaction a pair of sparrows perched on the colossal statue of Louis XIV., and constructing their untidy nest in the periwig of the Grand Monarque.

Hutchins Goose Breeds in Captivity.

By FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN, of San Francisco.

On May 27th the Vice-President, George T. Marsh, and writer, were invited by Mr. John McLaren, Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to make a special visit to Stowe Lake to see "the wild goose and goslings." After we had circled around the lake the group were ultimately located on one of the islets probably 150 yards from where we were standing, close to the location of a feed box. Whether in appreciation of the "distinguished visitors" or the psychic influence of the Master of the Domain, after repeated calling by the Superintendent the entire group which had been sunning itself on the grassy slope took to the water and the fleet set sail bravely and grandly. It was indeed a novel sight; three white-cheeked, adult, wild geese, stately and dignified, escorting a flotilla of eight husky month old goslings, swimming under orders towards a group of humans, demonstrating, as Hornaday would say "that the most interesting side of a wild animal is its mental processes as revealed in its actions and daily life." The mental action or something equally significant brought the group to anchor within a few feet of where we were anxiously awaiting its arrival. Whether the extra adult was an affinity or merely a relative, was only lightly debated. The Superintendent, as a time old friend of wild life, graciously favoured the latter; the "keen" business man had his doubts, while the more intimately associated professional man concluded it was "wiser to forget." The ornithological point of interest is that these birds *Branta canadensis hutchensi* had been in the lake for nearly twenty years during which time no evidence of mating or incubation had been recorded until this eminently satisfactory effort. The gos-

lings were in excellent condition and may possibly be the first brood of wild geese normally hatched in captivity. The Hutchins Goose while formerly a very common species in California is now tabulated "on the decrease." This fact adds still more interest to the future of the goslings of Stowe Lake and the possibility of at least a remnant being thus preserved.

The Roller Canary Manual.

By R. DUGDILL.

I have received a copy of this very interesting Roller Canary Manual, which evidently has been compiled with great care by its talented author.

All lovers of the Roller Canaries should subscribe without any delay.

Below are the particulars of the text book.

Chapters on:—

- A Brief Historical Sketch of the Roller Canary.
- The Song of the Roller.
- The Song Tours of the Roller Canary.
- The Selection and Purchase of Stock.
- The Winter Management of Hens.
- Management during the Breeding Season.
- Training.
- Training without a Tutor.
- Preparing Birds for Contests.
- Exhibiting.
- How Rollers are Judged.
- The Feeding of Rollers.
- Seeds and Foods.
- Sickness.
- Establishing a Strain.
- Beautifying the Roller.
- Full List of Clubs with Map.
- List of Secretaries, Judges, Etc.

Illustrated. Price 2/-, Post Free. From the Author, R. Dugdill, 176, Valley Road, Streatham, London, S.W. 16.

N.B.—In view of the present high cost of production it has been found necessary to limit the number of copies, so that immediate and early application for them is recommended.

The American Bison Society.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

I have received from Martin S. Garretson, Secretary, the Annual Report of the American Bison Society. It is indeed a very interesting report and I feel sure my readers will appreciate the noble efforts made to preserve the Bison.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Bison Society was held at the office of Clark Williams, 37, Liberty Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 8th, 1920. President Edmund Seymour presiding.

The Minutes of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$1,122.98 with no debts outstanding. An Auditing Committee appointed by the chair reported the Treasurer's account correct.

President Seymour read his Annual Report, which is printed in full elsewhere.

A Nominating Committee presented the following names for the Board of Managers: A. Barton Hepburn, Ernest Harold Baynes, Edmund Seymour, George D. Pratt, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Arthur H. Hagemeyer, Dr. T. S. Palmer, Carl K. McFadden and J. B. Harkin for the class of 1922, and L. D. Baldwin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. C. J. Jones, "Buffalo Jones."

On the request of President Seymour, Dd. Geo. W. Field of the U.S. Biological Survey, read his official report on his recent investigations of a proposed antelope and sage grouse reserve in Southeastern Oregon and Northwestern Nevada. This interesting report showed very clearly the necessity for immediate Federal protection of the antelope and sage grouse.

The following resolution was made by Dr. Hornaday and unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Bison Society be extended to Dr. Geo. W. Field for his agreeable and valuable co-operation with the Society's representative in the investigation of the status of the antelope and sage grouse in Oregon and Nevada, and the possibilities for making a preserve for the preservation of those species.

Upon motion, it was Voted that the reports of Secretary Garretson and Dr. Field, on their investigation of the antelope and sage grouse, be printed in the next Annual Report of the

Society, together with a map, showing location of proposed reserve and route travelled.

The President presented the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That the American Bison Society hereby elects to enter actively into a campaign to secure such Federal action as will result in the creation of a bird preserve in the Southeastern corner of Lake County, Oregon, between the eastern shore of Warner Lake and the Eastern and Southern boundary lines of Lake County; and

Be it Further Resolved, That the Society hereby invites all American game protective organizations that are active in National movements to join the Bison Society in co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture for the creation and administration of the preserve referred to above.

Dr. Field called the Society's attention to the grave situation which confronted the elk herd in the Yellowstone National Park. He stated that owing to an unusually severe winter, the elk had been driven from the mountains in search of food at a much earlier period of the season than usual, and in greater numbers than heretofore. The Government maintains a feeding farm to take care of the four thousand elk that usually gather there each winter, but this winter ten thousand were there now, and others coming in, and there was no question but that the greater part of them would die of starvation. The State farm put up during the year four hundred tons of hay and this was about gone. He further stated that there was plenty of hay on the ranches in the vicinity, but the owners were protecting it from the elk and were asking from thirty to fifty dollars a ton for it. The Government had made no appropriations for buying hay, therefore the situation was a most desperate one for the elk, as it would take one thousand tons of hay to feed ten thousand elk, but if associations and patriotic citizens would furnish the funds, these elk could be saved, as there is at least sixteen hundred tons of hay that can be bought at a reasonable figure.

A resolution was presented by H. A. Edwards and unanimously carried.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Annual Meeting that the Officers of the Bison Society be authorized and directed to take whatever action may seem wise and practicable to promote the permanent preservation of the distressed elk herds of Wyoming and Montana in co-operating with other organizations.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, which was held immediately succeeding that of the Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Hon. Vice-President, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

President, Edmund Seymour.

Vice-President, Dr. W. T. Hornaday.

Vice-President, Carl K. McFadden.

Secretary, M. S. Garretson.

Treasurer, Clark Williams.

Counsel, L. D. Baldwin.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Members of the American Bison Society.
Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We are pleased to report that after a year or more of vain endeavour to get an express car to ship the six head of buffalo donated by the Blue Mountain Forest Association, finally, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Interior, the Railroad Administration and the Express Administration, and also the Forestry Department, and Biological Survey, the car was donated, and our Secretary, Mr. M. S. Garretson, accompanied the bison and saw them well established on the range. The expense to the Society in this transaction was a total cost of about \$667. Of this we paid the Blue Mountain Forest Association \$417. This covered the cost of maintaining the bison while they were awaiting shipment, nearly a year, the crating, etc. Cost for attendance, hay and incidental expenses outside of the furnishing of the car by the Forestry Department, \$250.

The President is pleased to announce that our Treasurer, Major Clark Williams, who headed the Red Cross in the field of battle in Europe, has returned home and assumed his duties as Treasurer, and his record is much to his own credit and the honour of the Society.

The Society has been presented by Mr. Chas. Goodnight, of Goodnight, Texas, one of our Board of Managers, with the films of an Indian buffalo hunt staged by him at a large expense. He also paid \$50 for cutting these films down from seven reels to two reels. This was all done and the films are now owned by the association, and at any time that we give a banquet, or the opportunity presents itself, they will be shown to the members, but will constitute for the Society in the future, as near as it can be obtained now, an original Indian buffalo hunt with bows and arrows. A number of books and valuable relics have been presented to the Society. These will be covered in the Secretary's report.

Working in co-operation with the National Audubon Society and with several other organizations, the officers of this association sent out circulars asking for contributions for a Roosevelt Memorial Bird Fountain. This total fund from all sources, amounts at the present time to nearly \$14,000. The members of this association contributed liberally thereto.

A memorial resolution, prepared by Dr. Hornaday, was engrossed and delivered to Mrs. Roosevelt by the officers of the Society and for which she made due acknowledgment. This resolution will be printed in the year book.

The most important matter which has come up during the year has been the question of preserving the antelope.

(To be continued.)

General Notes.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Major Poths sent the following stock from Singapore:—1 Sumatran Wild Dog, 1 Orang Utan, 5 Pigtailed Macaques, 1 Slow Loris, 1 Malay Tiger, 1 Black Leopard, 1 Clouded Tiger, 1 large Indian Civet, 1 Malay Pal mCivet, 1 Short-tailed Mongoose, 3 Indian Brush-tailed Porcupines. 2 Two-banded Monitors, 1 Indian Crocodile, 1 Tree Snake. This is one of the first consignments to arrive from Singapore since 1914.

THAT the London Zoological Society has lost its only Kiwi.

THAT The Mackintosh of Mackintosh and Lord Lovat are doing all they can to promote the policy of reconstruction in the Highlands. Lord Lovat thinks considerable assistance can be given by nearly half a hundred Scottish County Associations, and The Mackintosh is keen on introducing a new industry in Ross-shire, namely, the rearing of fur-bearing animals. This latter proposal is, doubtless, new so far as Ross-shire is concerned, but it was in August, 1917, that Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the wild-beast expert, stated that a fortune awaited the first ranny Scot who took up blue fox farming in earnest. The little grey beast (a native of North America), he stated, could easily be bred in the North of Scotland, and the capital required would not be very large. Let them run wild in a large enclosed area,

feeding them on rabbits and so forth, he said, and they multiply freely in a suitable climate, such as that of the Orkneys.

And what are the financial considerations presuming the foxes could not escape from an island or large enclosed area? Well, in 1917 astonishing prices were obtained by Newfoundland trappers. For example, the sums given for blue fox skins were £15 10s. each; for white fox skins £9 10s. each; and for a skin of the exceedingly rare silver fox as high as £91. A lady who possessed a silver fox fur coat had "some" coat, as the Americans would say—something to boast about!

THAT "The Field" gives particulars of the record Tigress shot in Nepal by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner on March 31st, 1920. Length of body, 6ft. 5in.; length of tail, 3ft. 2in.; total length, 9ft. 7in.; girth, 3ft. 6½in.; head, 2ft. 3¼in.; forearm, 1ft. 5½in.; height, 3ft. 1in. Truly a remarkable beast.

THAT a baby Seal has arrived at Regents Park.

THAT a specimen of the Hoopoe has been found in Staffordshire.

THAT an African publication gives the following:—

The "Petworth," I hear, will have an interesting cargo when she sails from Morocco within the next fortnight or so. It is expected that she will bring a young menagerie to Mr. Hamlyn, the famous animal dealer in London. Waiting to embark there are six fine young camels about a year and a half old, and by the time she sails six more will have joined the contingent. Numerous birds are included, as well as all sorts of animals. No apes are likely to be brought over from Morocco for some time. They have disappeared from North Africa entirely, it is said, the reason attributed to this is the fighting which has been going on in the country.

THAT just as I am going to press Mr. Vice telegraphs as follows:—

"8 Camels, 19 Snakes, 11 Lizards, 70 Goldfinches, 100 Seedeaters, 14 Redbreasts, 16 Chaffinches, 50 Larks, 12 Buntings, 20 Chameleons, 3 Jackals, ship probably Petworth."

There will be Tortoises. I am now quite prepared to sell above subject to safe arrival. Intending buyers please note.

THAT I am receiving shortly an Albino Red-backed Shirke. Price on application.

THAT the "Daily Mail" gives the following account of the despatch of three Rattlesnakes to the Natural History Museum, Paris:—

"Three large Rattlesnakes have just been acquired by Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the London animal dealer. They lay, with others, in a sunken enclosure having a glass front, and it was necessary to pack them for transport.

"Describing the wriggling coils of muscle and venom as "beauties," two experts started on their task by lowering a large metal box into the cage. Promptly the rattles started—imagine an annoyed telephone subscriber turning the old-fashioned handle, and the bell-hammer hitting the wooden case instead of metal bells. Every tail stood up and every rattle threatened death and destruction to the intruder.

"Next their feelings were outraged by a long rod which was thrust under the first of the victims selected for the purchase. As the snake felt his balance upset, he coiled round the rod and clung to it. With a heave he was lifted up and shaken into the metal box, and his exploring nose was tapped when he tried to get out again. Two more rattlesnakes, buzzing with rage, were placed in the same box and the heavy lid was shut with the rod.

"The box was then lifted out with the cord and the experts started the more ticklish operation of moving them into a wooden packing case.

"This lay without a lid beside the metal box, and here the expert packers had to work at closer quarters with the reptiles. A sheet of gauze was slipped partly over the wooden case and was drawn tight when the first snake slithered in. The gauze was carefully slackened to admit the others with the ever-ready rod poised to foil a striking snake.

"Finally, with only the gauze between the packers and the fangs of the thoroughly angry rattlesnakes, batten were nailed across the top to complete the boxing up. A girl messenger could have carried them without the least fear when this neat piece of work was over.—L.G.M."

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